

NATIONAL EDUCATORS.

The Convention at St. Paul—Officers Elected—Archbishop Ireland's Paper on Compulsory Education.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11.—The third day's session of the National Educational Association was attended by another immense crowd. The committee on nominations reported in favor of the following officers: President, William R. Garrett, of Nashville, Tenn.; vice-presidents, James H. Canfield, of Lawrence, Kan.; W. F. Beadle, of Madison, S. D.; Mrs. D. L. Williams, of Delaware, O.; J. M. Baker, of Denver, Col.; T. Fulare, of Marion, Ky.; John Buchanan, of Kansas City, Mo.; H. Jones, of Erie, Pa.; Mary E. Nicholson, of Indianapolis; J. P. Preston, of Jackson, Miss.; E. B. McElroy, of Salem, Ore.; M. C. Fernald, of Orono, Me.; and Solomon Palmer, of Montgomery, Ala.; secretary, E. H. Cook, of New Brunswick, N. J.; treasurer, J. M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, Mo., and a director from each State represented in the convention.

The report was adopted after an unsuccessful attempt of Mr. Vail, of Illinois, to substitute Dr. E. W. Hewitt, of Ohio, for president.

The first subject of the morning was "Compulsory Laws and Their Enforcement." Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, read the first paper on the topic, "The State School and the Parish School; Is Union Between Them Impossible?" Archbishop Ireland said in substance:

I will be permitted to make at once my profession of faith. I declare most unbounded loyalty to the Constitution of my country. I desire no favors. I claim no rights that are not in consonance with its letter and its spirit. The rights which the Constitution allows I do claim and in so doing I am but the truer and more loyal American.

I unreservedly favor State laws making instruction compulsory. Instruction is so much needed by each citizen for his own sake and for that of society that the father who neglects to provide for his child's instruction sins against the child and against society, and it behooves the State to punish him. Of course, first principles must not be forgotten, and, since instruction is primarily the function of the parent, the State enjoys the right to see that his child is instructed, and it behooves the State to punish him. Of course, first principles must not be forgotten, and, since instruction is primarily the function of the parent, the State enjoys the right to see that his child is instructed, and it behooves the State to punish him.

The secular instruction in the State schools is our pride and our glory, and I regret that there is a necessity for the existence of the parish school. The spirit of the parish school, if not the school itself, is widespread among American Protestants, and is made manifest by their determined opposition to the exclusion of Scripture reading and other devotional exercises from the school room.

There is dissatisfaction with the State school as at present organized. The State school, it is said, tends to the elimination of religion from the minds and heart of the youth of the country. This is not only a grievance to the Catholic, but to the Protestant, and to the Jew, and to the Mohammedan, and to the infidel. It is a grievance to the Catholic, but to the Protestant, and to the Jew, and to the Mohammedan, and to the infidel. It is a grievance to the Catholic, but to the Protestant, and to the Jew, and to the Mohammedan, and to the infidel.

The State school is non-religious. It ignores religious differences. There can be no positive religious teaching there, because the principle of non-sectarianism rules. It follows, then, that the child will grow up in the belief that religion is of minor importance, and religious indifference will be his creed. To a great mass of children, however, no freedom lessons and attend no Sunday school, and the great mass of the children of America are growing up without religion. The State need not teach religion, but for the sake of the people, for its own sake it should permit and facilitate the action of the Church; but it hinders this action. Let the State look to itself. The mind which it polishes is a two-edged sword, an instrument for good or an instrument for evil. It was fatal to the child without the assurance that in all likelihood it shall be an instrument for good.

You say the State school teaches morals, but morals without religious principles do not exist. Secularists and unbelievers will interpret the State's rights. I do not impose my religion on them, nor should they impose their religion of secularism on us. Again, there are differences among Christians, and Catholics would not inflict their belief upon non-Catholics, nor should Protestants be inflicted upon Catholics. Some compromise becomes necessary. Taxation without representation is wrong, and while the minority pay school taxes their beliefs should be respected. America is trying to divorce religion and the school, although religion pervades our systems and the school was originally religious, through and through. As a solution of the difficulty, I would permeate the regular State school with the religion of the majority of the children of the land, be it as Protestant as it can be, and would, as they do in England, pay for the secular instruction given in denominational school according to results—that is, each pupil passing the examination before State officials and in full accordance with the State programme would secure to his school the cost of the tuition of a pupil in the State school. Another plan: I would do as Protestants and Catholics in Poughkeepsie and other places in our own country have agreed to do, so the great satisfaction of all concerned and the great advancement of educational interests. A Poughkeepsie city school board rents the building formerly used as parish school and from the hour of nine a. m. to that of three p. m. the school is in every particular a State school, no religious instruction coming between the hours named and the school being in charge of the city school board.

In conclusion, I protest against the charge that the school of the Nation have their enemies among Catholics. The Catholics are loyal to the country and demand the Christian State school.

SIX CONVICTED.

Verdict in the No-Man's-Land Murder Case—Six of the Murderers of Sheriff Cook Convicted and Five of the Defendants Acquitted—Exciting Scenes in Court.

PARIS, Tex., July 9.—Yesterday morning the jurors in the famous Cross case came into the United States District Court room and announced that they had agreed on their verdict.

There was a moment of suspense, after which the foreman handed the judge the verdict, which he passed to the clerk, who read:

"We, the jury, would respectfully represent to your honorable court that we find C. E. Cook, O. J. Cook, J. B. Chamberlain, Cyrus Freese, J. Lawrence and John G. Jackson guilty of murder as charged in the indictment. We find William O'Connor, A. M. Donald, Smith Grubbs, J. W. Calvert and John A. Rutter not guilty. As to Ed Bowden we agree it was a mistrial."

The verdict was what was expected, though the features of some of the doomed men seemed lightened.

The judge directed that the convicted be returned to jail and that those who were acquitted be set at liberty.

Then William O'Connor arose to address the court. His face was livid with rage. As he proceeded to exhort the prosecution, but Judge Bryant stopped him and told him that he was satisfied that every man connected with the case had done his full duty.

Friends of the defendants then went on the streets and indulged in a great deal of wild talk and vigorously denounced Texas juries. They were particularly angry at Hon. J. E. McComb, who conducted the case in behalf of the Government, and it was intimated that violence would be offered him, but deputy marshals were on the quiver to guard against any thing of that kind.

It was said that the friends of the convicted men threatened to break open the jail, and a strong force was put on duty to prevent it should it be done.

The wives of all the men except Jack Lawrence, who is a bachelor, are here, and are inconsolable.

All the men who were connected with the case at Wild Horse lake on the night of the killing.

There are nine others yet to be tried. Of these Ed. Bowden, B. A. Jones, Charles Moore, Frank Baisley and George B. Theames are under bond; Sam Robinson is in the Colorado penitentiary, and the whereabouts of George Smith, Sylvester Maher and Fred Brewer is unknown.

The trial just closed was for the killing of John W. Cross. There are still indictments against all of the men for the murder of Hubbard, Eaton and Wilcox, and for assault to kill Toney. It is believed that at the next trial the Government will make a still stronger case.

A motion will be made for a new trial and if overruled the case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Sudden Increase of the British Fleet in the Pacific.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 9.—For many months the only British warship in Esquimaux harbor has been the Amphion. Yesterday the Champion steamed into the harbor, followed by the Daphne, Nymph and Espegie, all smart sloops of war. The Warspite, carrying the flag of Admiral Holtham, will arrive at Esquimaux not later than July 20. She will be the largest steamer that ever entered these waters.

Admiral Holtham is a fighter, and his appointment to this station is very suggestive, in view of recent events and the fact that some thirty Victoria schooners are by this time hunting seals in Behring sea. Everybody here is wondering what this sudden gathering around Esquimaux portends. "Our sealing schooners went to Behring sea with the almost certain conviction that they could conduct their business of hunting seals in perfect peace. Now they are very nervous and expect seizures."

A Shocking Death.

DENVER, Col., July 9.—W. D. Beardmore, a young man employed on Beardsley's ranch near Platteville, was sitting in his wagon in the street last Friday when some boys threw a bunch of firecrackers under the horses. They ran away, and in crossing a culvert Beardmore was thrown from his seat and fell on one of the front wheels, his limbs becoming entangled in the spokes. In an instant he was twisted and crushed between the wheels and wagon-box and wound around the wheel. The horses ran over a mile before being captured. The body of the unfortunate man was mangled beyond recognition. Every bone in his body was broken and his skull was crushed from which the brains were oozing.

Receiver Wanted.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Edmund T. Allen, representing the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, has filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court asking for a receiver to take charge of the St. Louis Ore & Steel Company's properties. In 1906, at a meeting of the Ore & Steel Company, an issue of bonds aggregating \$2,650,000 was authorized. The property included in the mortgages given the Loan Company to secure their loan was a tract known as the Pilot Knob iron mines in Southeast Missouri; the Vulcan steel works, which included mills, machinery, rails and other property, and coal mines in Jackson County, Illinois. The company defaulted in the July interest.

Double Killing.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., July 9.—The authorities have been notified of a double murder that has just come to light in the Chickasaw Nation near Leper. It appears that two brothers named Graves and their father were in partnership with young Henry Bouten in a cotton crop. July 1 Bouten started out hunting and met the Graves people. An altercation ensued and Frank Graves, the father, was shot and killed. The Graves boys then shot Bouten twice with a Winchester, he dying an hour afterward. Both men were buried at Leper Sunday.

THE SEALING TROUBLES.

The Gravity of the Situation Causes Congress to Ask for Information—The British Reinforcements in the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—For several months the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House has been engaged in a discussion of various phases of the Behring sea sealing matter. There has been little communication between the committee and the State Department with relation to the affair, though Chairman Hitt of Illinois is a close personal friend of Secretary Blaine. The negotiations have been regarded as of so important and confidential a character that Secretary Blaine has preferred not to inform a greater number of persons than absolutely necessary of the progress made.

Tuesday Chairman Hitt called the Foreign Affairs Committee together, and agreed to report to the House at once a resolution calling upon the President to send to the House all the correspondence on the subject of the Behring sea question that might properly be made public. Mr. Hitt hurried into the House as the hands of the clock pointed to 4:45, and in the turmoil that preceded the adjournment he was unable to present his resolution.

Yesterday the resolution was presented to the House and adopted.

Speaking of the matter, Mr. Hitt said: "It is possible that all the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States will not be sent to the House, as the resolution is so drawn that the President may, at his discretion, omit such part as in his judgment should remain confidential."

Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, the principal Democratic member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has devoted a great deal of attention to the Behring sea dispute. In speaking of the resolution, Mr. McCreary said: "While it is an exaggeration to say that we are threatened with war, it is nevertheless a fact that an unusually large British fleet is being assembled in the North Pacific. There are already two war vessels lying off Esquimaux—the Amphion and the Champion. I see by the telegraph reports that the War Sprite, Admiral Holtham's flagship, is daily expected to arrive there, accompanied by three other war vessels carrying in the aggregate thirty-six guns. We are also told that two British torpedo boats have crossed the Atlantic—the first of their class to make the trip. What do all these preparations mean? Congress should not proceed in the dark on such an important subject. We should know just what has been done, and what it is expected may be done. In other words Congress should have all the information obtainable on this matter."

WHAT PAUNCEPOTR SAYS.
NEW YORK, July 10.—The World has the following from Washington in regard to the Behring sea complications: "Sir Julian Pauncepotr was seen by the World correspondent yesterday. He repeated the diplomatic denial which he made Monday night, but said that he preferred to add nothing to it which might lead to friction or be misconstrued. He added, however: 'There is no doubt that our vessels in the North Pacific are there to protect the British flag and our sealers.'"

CLINTON B. FISK DEAD.

The Well Known Temperance Advocate and Prohibition Nominee at Rest.

NEW YORK, July 10.—General Clinton B. Fisk died at his residence, No. 175 West Fifth street, this city, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday, in the sixty-second year of his age. The funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church on Friday at three o'clock. The burial will be held at his old home, Coldwater, Mich., Saturday.

Clinton Bowen Fisk was born in York, Livingston County, N. Y., December 8, 1828. His parents removed to Michigan in his infancy. After a successful career as merchant, miller and banker in Michigan he removed to St. Louis in 1852. Early in the war he became Colonel of the Thirty-third Missouri regiment in the Union army and was promoted to be Brigadier-General in 1862 and breveted Major-General of Volunteers in 1865. After the war he was assistant commissioner under General O. O. Howard in the management of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky and Tennessee. He afterward removed to New Jersey. He actively aided in establishing Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1866, and it was named for him. He had been identified with its educational and financial interests and was president of its board of trustees. He was also a trustee of Dickinson College or Drew Theological Seminary and also of Albion College, Michigan. He was a trustee of the American Missionary Association and member of the book committee of the M. E. Church. He had rendered conspicuous services to Methodism in his efforts toward the reunion of the Northern and Southern branches of the Church and had always been selected to act as delegate to the general conferences of that denomination since the war. He had been actively identified with the temperance movement and was the prohibition candidate for Governor of New Jersey in 1886 and in 1888 he was nominated for President by the prohibition party and polled the largest vote ever obtained by a National candidate of that party. During the past few years he was actively engaged in building up the material interests of the "New South." He had heavy interests in pine lands and mines in Tennessee and Georgia and was considered very wealthy. He had been president of the Board of Indian Commissioners since 1874.

Seven Hundred Lives Lost.

LEWIS, July 10.—A terrific cyclone has prevailed at Muscat, Arabia, and in the adjacent country. Great damage was done in the city and in the surrounding country. Many houses in Muscat and on the plantations, were demolished. The loss of life was appalling. Reports thus far received show that over 700 persons were killed.

Five Killed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10.—Disregard of orders caused a collision between a freight and passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad eight miles south of this city at six o'clock yesterday morning. Five people were instantly killed and a sixth fatally injured. The killed are Engineers John Green and John Webb, of this city, colored firemen Jim Armstrong and Bob Wilson and a white pumpman named Parr. Ben Swopes, colored, an extra fireman, was fatally injured. None of the passengers were killed and so far as can be learned none were seriously injured.

The Force of Habit.

A young lady who was recently married had a great habit of saying, when anything went wrong: "Well, I shall know better next time." Just at the last she was much bothered over some arrangements about her marriage, and in all seriousness and earnestness exclaimed: "Well, you may be sure that I shall know better than to have all this confusion the next time." The groom-elect was the only one who failed to see the point of the joke.—The Jury.

What He Wanted.

Algie—There goes a girl, Charlie, who would make a good wife for you.
Charlie—Why, could she support me in the style to which I am accustomed?—West Shore.

It Seems Strange.

It seems strange that anyone will make a use of quinine and take their chances of suffering from such distress as fullness of the head, headache, dizzy sensations, intestinal irritation, nausea, paralysis, etc., when all the good effects of quinine are secured by a use of that harmless discovery of Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., known as Smith's Tonic Syrup. No harmful effect ever follows the use of this syrup, and it tastes so good that children will ask for it. It has never yet failed to cure a case of chills and fever, even when quinine and other preparations did no good. It is well also to take a dose after any severe exposure as it will keep off as well as cure a cold.

The peacock is blessed with beautiful plumage and would be thought altogether lovely if he could keep his mouth shut and let the more musical birds do the talking.—N. O. Picayune.

Office of Hahn, Hoopes & Co.,

MUSCATINE, IOWA, Aug. 8th, 1882.
Dr. A. T. SHALENEBERGER, Rochester, Pa. Dear Sir—Thirty years ago I was a great sufferer from Malaria, until I found your Antidote and was immediately cured. I went south to live, and recommended the medicine to every sufferer I met, always guaranteeing a cure, and without a failure. Sometime ago I returned to Muscatine and have been chock full of Malaria ever since. The doctors fed me on quinine until I was nearly deaf and blind. I took one hundred and sixty grains without breaking the chills, when, remembering the Antidote, I sent to the drug store and got a bottle. One dose did the business, and I will never without the medicine.—No more quinine for me. Respectfully yours, J. C. SHIPLEY.

MANY a man who wouldn't even make a good book agent thinks his tongue is persuasive enough to control the affairs of a nation.

MANY people hesitate (and properly) about sending money to firms of whose responsibility they are not assured. There need be no feeling of this kind in regard to Maher & Grosh, Toledo, Ohio, whose Antidote appears in this paper. They are an old, first-class firm, and will scrupulously carry out every promise.

Mrs. WISEMAN: "Isn't your husband a little bald?" Mrs. Hendricks (indignantly): "There isn't a bald hair in his head."—Chatter.

SMITH'S Tonic Syrup is the best medicine for ague and malaria. Those who are pale and emaciated from chills and fever and loss of appetite should try it. You will do suffering humanity a great favor by publishing this information.—N. M. Smith, Jasper Co., Mo.

The worst thing about the woman who says "I told you so" is that she generally tells the truth.—Somerville Journal.

THERE is no article made, that purity is as important in as soap. Thousands, however, buy cheap adulterated soaps, to save a few cents and lose dollars in rotted clothing. Dobbins' Electric Soap, perfectly pure, saves dollars.

POVERTY is no disgrace to the industrious, but it is hardly a gilt-edge testimonial of ability.—Puck.

Said one lady: "I wish my children looked as bright and healthy as yours do." Replied the other lady: "Mine would look just as sickly and puny as yours if I did not occasionally give them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers."

EVERY body else gets tired in this world before the man who makes you tired.—Atchison Globe.

BEAUTY marred by a bad complexion may be restored by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

A SULKY girl may sometimes be cured by taking her out in a buggy with a seat just large enough for two.—Denver Road.

S. K. CORRY, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

THE thoughtful cook puts granulated sugar on the berries when she hasn't time to wash the sand off them.—Ashland Press.

Do not purge nor weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Lack decision of character—Cats, or they would spend less time on the fence.

No Optum in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

Hotel Haystacks make a swell name for a weighalike inn.—N. O. Picayune.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, July 14.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	3.00	4.20
Butchers' steers	3.00	3.55
Native cows	2.50	2.75
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3.50	3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75c	80c
WHEAT—No. 1 hard	77	78
CORN—No. 2	35c	36
OATS—No. 2	28	29
RYE—No. 1	35c	36
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	1.50	2.05
FLOUR—Fancy	1.40	1.50
FLAT—Baled	8.50	6.50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	21	19
CHEESE—Full cream	9	9 1/2
EGGS—Choice	8	8 1/4
BACON—Hams	10	11
Shoulders	6	6 1/2
LARD	6 1/2	6 3/4
POTATOES	55	60

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	3.00	4.00
Butchers' steers	3.00	4.00
HOGS—Good to choice	3.00	4.20
FLOUR—Fair to choice	4.00	4.00
FLOUR—Choice	4.00	4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 red	80	80 1/2
CORN—No. 2	35c	36
OATS—No. 2	28c	29
RYE—No. 1	35c	36
BUTTER—Creamery	15	15
FORE	11 25	11 25

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4.00	4.75
HOGS—Good to choice	3.00	4.00
FLOUR—Fair to choice	4.00	4.00
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4.00	4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75c	80
CORN—No. 2	35c	36
OATS—No. 2	28c	29
BUTTER—Creamery	15	15
FORE	11 25	11 25

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prime	4.00	4.00
HOGS—Good to choice	3.00	4.00
FLOUR—Fair to choice	4.00	4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75c	80
CORN—No. 2	35c	36
OATS—Western mixed	25c	25
BUTTER—Creamery	15	15
FORE	11 25	11 25

No Time Should Be Lost.

By those troubled with constipation in seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, ailments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted.

It was an Austin girl who married at fifteen, so that she could have her golden wedding when it would do her some good.—Texas Sittings.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

BECAUSE a shoe has a horse squeak it is not necessarily a horse shoe.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Don't read! Don't think!

Don't believe! Now, are you better?

You women who think that patent medicines are a humbug, and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the biggest humbug of the whole (because it's best known of all)—does your lack-of-faith cure come?

It's very easy to "don't" in this world. Suspicion always comes more easily than confidence. But doubt—little faith—never made a sick woman well—and the "Favorite Prescription" has cured thousands of delicate, weak women, which makes us think that our "Prescription" is better than your don't believe.

We're both honest. Let us come together. You try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If it doesn't do as represented, you get your money again.

Where proof's so easy, can you afford to doubt?

Little but active—are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Best Liver Pills made; gentle, yet thorough. They regulate and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels.

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